164 members were present, and after the meeting was over they took a secret straw ballot on the head of the state ticket. All of the 154 members present cast a ballot, and when the votes were counted it was found that only three were for Hearst. Oldtime Tammany politicians say that rebel-lion against a democratic candidate for governor was never so strong in the or-ganization since the year that John Kelly bolted the nomination of Lucius Robinson and ran as an independent candidate.

Tammany has protested the nomination all the Independence League candidates r Congress, the state senate and assembly, and the only campaign work that the or-ganization is doing is for its own nominees. Leader Murphy refuses to make any pre-diction on the vote in the county. He will receive from the district leaders on Friday or Saturday of this week reports of the re-sult of their first canvas. It is not expected that any of these reports will be made

The grand jury is to go on tomorrow with its investigation of Mr. Murphy's statement that the Independence League had demand-ed money to withdraw its local candidates. There is a widespread feeling in Tammany that Mr. Murphy made a political mistake

in stirring the matter up.

Before Mr. Hearst started on his last trip he said that he was entirely satisfied with conditions in this city, and for the remainder of the campaign would devote his en-tire time to the state. When he looks the local situation over today he is likely to change his mind and devote a large part of his time to the city. He will find the democratic organization in Kings county in what amounts to open revolt against him, and he will find a defined movement in Tammany, secret, it is true, but none the less general, to insure his defeat at the polls by making it impossible for him to carry New York

### SILVEIRA NOW LOCATED

FLEEING HAVANA BANKER WENT TO CARACAS.

HAVANA, October 22.-The captain of here last night from Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, this morning confirmed the reports that he landed Senor Silveira the fugitive Havana banker, and his family at Puerto Cabello, from where they went to Ca-

### DISMISSED AND REDUCED.

Action Taken Regarding Two Division Chiefs in the Pension Office.

Secretary Hitchcock of the Department of the Interior took action today in reference to the charges which were made October 10 by Commissioner Warner against two chiefs of division in the pension office. Neglect was charged on the part of John S. Garrison, chief of the eastern division, and John W. Watson of the southern division, to have the late of letters or other papers received by the office inserted in the replies sent by the bureau. Commissioner Warner said this afternoon that after due investigation he found letters two and three months old, which had been answered over his stamped signature, commencing "In reply to yours of recent date." etc., which was specifically against the order issued by him May 20,

Secretary Hitchcock in his order of to-day ordered the dismissal of Mr. Watson and a reduction in rank for Mr. Garrison. In the latter's case, according to Mr. War-ner, were found extenuating circum-stances, although he did not state what

they were.

The commissioner had been on the lookout ever since for additional cases of insubordination to rules, but he was glad
to say he had found none so far.

## PROPERTY OF MISS JORDAN.

Supreme Court Decision Regarding Local Real Estate.

The Supreme Court of the United States today affirmed the decision of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in the case of Landrum agt. Jordan. The case involved the disposition of about \$90,000 worth of real estate in the District of Columbia, together with other property, among which is a ranch of 68,000 acres located in Texas.

Dr. Thomas Carney devised all his real estate in the District of Columbia to Dr. Leroy Taylor and Judge Draper of Mississippi, as trustees, to be held by them until 1928, when it was to go to Miss Gabrella Jordan of New York city. The will was contested by the heirs-at-law of Dr. Carney, who claimed that the will created a perpetuity, and was, therefore, void. The defendant claimed that even if the will was void in respect to the length of the trust it should be upheld so far as it devised the property to Miss Jordan. The local Supreme Court and the Court of Ap-peals of the District both took that view of the case, which was also taken today by the Supreme Court of the United States. The will was contested in behalf of Mrs. Vertnera of Luray, Va. Mr. Chas. F. Wilson appeared for the appellee and Mr. John J. Hemphill for the appellant.

### IMPORTANT MILITARY CHANGES. Rumor That Wood Will Succeed Wade

and Weston the Former. An interesting rumor was current in the War Department today involving importent changes in the stations of high-ranking officers. It is predicted on the statutory retirement for age on April 14, 1907. of Major General James F. Wade, commanding the Atlantic division, with headquarters at New York city. The story is, that when General Wade retires, Major General Leonard Wood, now commanding the Philippines division, will be transferred to New York city to command the Atlantie division, and that Major General J. F. Weston, now commanding the Department of Luzon, will succeed General Wood in command of the Philippines division with

No positive information regarding these reports can be obtained from official sources, but there is excellent reason to believe them well founded. The reported selection of General Weston as the successor of General Wood in command of the army in the Philippines seems to dispose of the rumor current some time ago that Major General Ainsworth, military secretary, on duty at the War Departmest, might be given that assignment on the relief of General Wood. The latter has been on duty in the Philippines since the spring of 1902.

# Lynched in Mobile.

Special Dispatch to The Star. MOBILE, Ala., October 22 .- Robert Clark. aliss Dan Dove, a negro, whose home was In Kansas City, was taken from the Lucedale (Miss.) jail, forty-one miles from Mobile, at an early hour yesterday by a mob of 300 whites, who gathered from several towns and hanged to a telegraph pole in the heart of the city. The dead body of the negro was discovered at daylight by Deputs Sheriffs H. W. Hinton and Dan Buland. who missed the prisoner at the jail when

ther went to feed them. Hinton told your representative that he was informed that the mob organized about midnight, and all were masked, and that after they secured the prisoner by breaking the jail, which is a small wooden affair, the negro was given a chance to pray, and admitted that he attempted to ravish Mrs. Diren and Mrs. Humphreys, wives of wealthy naval stores operators in that sec-

# The Josie is Safe.

SIVANNAH, Ga., October 22.-The steam wacht Josie, on which Gov. Terrell, Mrs. Terrell and Maj. Williams, the owner, were crusing and for the safety of which some fears were entertained, put into St. Catherine's Island during the recent tropical starm. She has now gone to St. Simons. All the party are safe and well.

Action Today in the Case of Ralph L. Groff.

STABBING OF W. McK. MILES

Initials in Lost Hat Furnish Clue for the Police.

MORNING STRUGGLE

Story of Row That Resulted in the Death of One of the

Participants.

The police department has solved what was a mystery in connection with the death of William McKim Miles. The latter died at the Emergency Hospital at an early hour yesterday morning from the effects of a stab wound in his right side, received while he was near his boarding house, 6th and F streets southwest, as reported in The Sunday Star. The owner of a hat dropped on the street near the scene of the fatal struggle, in which were the initials "R. L. G.." was located about 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and arrested by Detective Fred Cornwell. He is Ralph L. Groff, twenty-five years of age, whose home is at 217 E street southeast. The arrest was effected by a systematic search made for the cattle ship Carmeline, which arrived all persons whose initials were similar to those that were found in the hat. Capt. Boardman procured a list of the persons and sent the members of the detective corps to the houses to see them. Detective Cornwell reached the home of Groff about the time stated, and when he asked for him he was told that the young man

was asleep.

After a short wait the detective was confronted by Groff, whose general appearance indicated that he had been engaged in a struggle, and the detective felt certain that he was the owner of the hat that had furnished the only clue in the case. The right eye of Groff was discolored, his neck scratched and there was an ugly bruise on was asleep. scratched and there was an ugly bruise on his chin. His coat and trousers were smear-ed with mud, showing to the satisfaction of the detective that he had been down during the struggle.

Treated Rather Roughly.

"They must have treated you rather roughly," the detective suggested. Groff admitted that such had been the case, and he also admitted that he had lost his hat. The young man finished dressing and accompanied the detective to the station. Later he went to police headquarters, where he made a statement. With Groff in custody the detectives felt that the mystery had been solved, the only missing link be ing the finding of the individual who had been involved in trouble with Miles and his companion, Thomas E. Copeland. Copeland and Miles, both of whom were employed at the Tolman laundry, boarded at the home of John O. Elgin, who conducts a grocery store at 600 F street. Miles, it is stated, was engaged to be married to a daughter of Mr. Elgin.

Mr. Elgin.

On account of the late hour at which Miles and Copeland returned home yesterday morning, they experienced trouble in awakening the occupants of the house. They proceeded to climb an awning pole, hoping they would be able to enter through a window on the second floor. It was while the men were so engaged, it is claimed that another man approached and on the way there she met her sister, Miss Alleen Elgin. Witness had her sister take Miles home while she went to summon the way the same way the same will be the men were so engaged. It is the miles had pulled away from her he returned and she asked him what he had done. He answered that he had done nothing, but somebody had stabbed him. She started toward home with him and on the way there she met her sister. claimed, that another man approached and Dr. Montgomery. She was unable to idensaid something to them about their conduct. A little later Groff appeared. He policeman. was pointed out as the man who had been there before, but he denies that assertion. When one of the pair, it is declared, ex-claimed: "There he is now!" Groff says he did not know what was meant, but he soon found it necessary to defend himself

### against an attack. Two Struggles Reported.

Two struggles, with Groff on one side and Copeland and Miles on the other, occurred, according to the statement of Groff. The latter does not admit that he did the cutung. He says he remembers what occurred and he has no recollection of having used his knife. He told the police that he had owned a small penknife and that he had lost it, but he was unable to tell when After Groff had been taken to the fifth precinct station and detained

for a short time he was transferred to headquarters. "I am employed by the Berger Manufac-turing Company," Groff explained, "and I worked at 10th and F streets Saturday. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon I quit work and drew \$10 on account. I went home, paid out \$7 and then went to a restaurant near 7th and N streets. This morning I had 70 cents in my pockets."

The prisoner stated that he drank several glasses of beer in the saloon and later in the evening he played several games of pool. After the games he in-dulged in two more glasse of beer, starting homeward just before midnight. He boarded a 7th street car going south and fell asleep. It was his intention to leave the car at Pennsylvania avenue, he says, but he was asleep when the car reached that point.

"When I was awakened the car was at 7th and I streets southwest," Groff said.
"I got off and walked north to F street and then turned east, intending to home instead of taking the ride back to the avenue and then on an avenue car."

Received Blow on the Mouth.

The young man says he started along F street, and he did not meet anybody until he reached the southeast corner of F and 6th streets the home of the Elgin family. Two men, he states, were standing near the corner, and one of them remarked: "There he is now," and struck him on the mouth with his hand.

"I ran north on 6th street," Groff de-clares, "and they followed me, overtaking me when in the middle of the block and grabbing me. The men threw me down and beat me, but I finally managed to get and beat me, but I many managed to get away from them and ran south on 6th street, turning east on F street. They overtook me before I reached 4½ street and renewed the attack. I struck back at them over my shoulder, and when I got away from them I ran, leaving them fighting and also leaving my hat."

Groff said that he drew a rule from his pocket and pointed it at the men to frighten them, but he had no recollection of hav-ing drawn his knife. He said he had own-ed an ordinary two-biade penknife and that he had lost it. When or where he losts it, he said, he had no idea. He did not re-member having used the knife during the past two days. The larger man of the two, Groff stated, struck him first. The smaller one was the swiftest runner and he was the one who caught him when he tried to get away from them. His numerous cuts and bruises, he said, were received during the two encounters he had with the

### men Sunday morning. Amount of Beer Consumed. "About how many glasses of beer did

you drink Saturday night?" Groff was asked. "About fourteen or fifteen," was his re-

Sponse.
Groff then related that he went home and was greeted by his mother and his sister-in-law, his father being in New York on business. His mother, he said, remarked to him: "You must have had a good time, coming home bareheaded." He said he had wiped the blood from his face with he had wiped the blood from his face with his handkerchief, but that he could not hide the bruises and cuts. He want to bed, he stated, without telling his mother of the trouble. Groff declared that he saw no men climbing the awning pole, nor did he see any woman or hear anybody scream.

"I was not drunk," he declared, "and I knew what went on. At the time Detective Cornwell arrested me I did not know that anybody had been cut."

Present at the Inquest. Groff this morning was present at the in quest held at the morgue. He was accompanied by his counsel, Attorney Gordon,

responsible for the death of Miles, so the matter will be investigated by the grand

jury.
Dr. Charles E. Montgomery was the first witness examined. He explained to the jury that he was called to the house of Mr. Elgin to attend Miles. He found the patient suffering from a stab wound of the right side. The patient, he said, was unconscious. Witness thought it best to have him taken to a hospital, so he was removed to the Emergency.
Detectives Cornwell and Hartigan were

sworn as witnesses, and they related the statement made by the pensioner when he was questioned at police headquarters, tell-ing of what Groff had told them, in ef-fect, that Copeland struck the first blow and that Miles caught him each time he ran away to avoid further trouble.

Thomas E. Copeland was next called.

Coroner Nevitt asked him if he knew anycoroner Nevitt asked him if he knew anything of a row having occurred yesterday morning, and he said he knew there had been a "scrap." Witness told the jury that he and Miles departed from the Tolman laundry Saturday night about 10:30 o'clock, witness going to a barber shop and Miles going to a saloon. They met after witness left the barber shop and remained in the saloon long enough to take several drinks. drinks.

About midnight they started home, and when they reached the house Miles knockdoor, and a pedestrian who came along made the remark:

"It's a nice time of the night for you to be pounding upon people's doors." Stranger Struck Miles.

They had some trouble, and the stranger struck Miles. Witness said that Miles and the stranger became involved in a row and that the witness pulled Miles away from the stranger. Witness told of the attempt he and Miles made to climb the awning pole, and said that one of the young ladies in the house came from the house before the trouble was over. Copeland said he had no knife, and he did not know his companion had been cut until after the latter had been taken into the house.
"I then asked him what was the mat-ter," the witness said, "and he replied,

I'm cut."
"Did Miles seem to be the aggressor?" the assistant United States attorney asked. "Yes, sir," the witness answered. Copeland asserted that he acted the part of peacemaker, and that he d'd not strike

a blow. Miss Minnie Elgin, he said, was with Miles when he returned to the house. Saw Men Run Away.

Miss Minnie Elgin seemed to bbe greatly ffected when called as a witness. "I saw Mr. Miles come across 6th street with Mr. Copeland," Miss Elgin said in response to a question asked by the coroner. "The stranger," she added, "came up to Mr. Miles, and Mr. Miles struck at him." Witness said she saw the men when they ran from the house, and she hastened to the door. When she realized that there was trouble she returned to her room, put on her shoes and kimono, and went after

Miles asked what she was doing out there and she told him she had come to get him. He told her to go back home, but she re-fused to do so, repeating that she had come after him and she wanted him to go home. Witness said that when she asked Miles about the trouble he said he was after "that rascal who had the impudence to try

to get into our house."
Miles, the witness added, pointed toward a man who was standing on the sidewalk and said she thought he was the person who had tried to enter the house. "Mack," as the witness referred to Miles, pulled away from her and ran down 41/2 street. She asked a man who was standing

near there if he would call a policeman, but he refused to do so. Witness pleaded with the man to call an officer or to tell her where she could find one, but he told her he would not get mixed in the trouble.

Further Miss Elgin informed the jury that she saw the men running backwards and forwards on 4½ street and about three minutes after Miles had pulled away from

Miles Had Been Cut.

Frank C. Stewart, assistant yardmaster of the Pennsylvania railroad, testified that he reached his home on F street about 1:45 o'clock yesterday morning, and he heard a woman calling: "Take him away." Witness went to see what was the matter and he met Miss Elgin and Miles When he asked what was the matter. Miles said he ha been cut. That was four or five minutes after he had seen the men running. He heard one of them say: "Stop him," and witness struck at him. Witness only knew witness struck at him. Witness only knew two men. He could not identify the man at

"What kind of a hat did the man have on?" the witness was asked. "I think he was not wearing any hat at the time I struck at him," was the reply. Deputy Coroner Glazebrook testified that he performed an autopsy upon the body this morning. He gave a minute description of the wound, saying the instrument had passed through the eighth rib and pen-etrated the liver. Death, the witness stated, was due to internal hemorrhage. There was a marked odor of stale beer and alcohol about the contents of the stomach of the deceased. Dr. Glazebrook was the

INSURANCE COSTS TOO MUCH. Charges of Mismanagement and Ex-

travagance.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., October 22.-A spe cial committee appointed by the governor, which has been investigating the accounts of the auditor of state for a year, with special reference to mutual and stock life insurance companies, today submitted its report to Gov. Hanly. The general conclusions of the committee are that "the cost of life insurance to the public is too high. The present maximum premium rates for insurance are so much in excess of needs as to permit of extravagant management of companies, thefts of their funds, division of profits and other great abuses without ren-dering the companies insolvent. Indiana insurance companies, like many companies of other states, have been guilty of extrava-gances and abuses, though they have main-tained solvency. There is no real difference in essentials between insurance business and other business, and no reason why it should not be conducted on an economical basis, according to definite principles. Indiana should not seek to protect home companies that are guilty of abuses, but should, by stricter laws and a better supported insurance department, foster insurance on a sound basis and bring to this section business that has been going to companies of ness that has been going to companies

## STRUCK FLOATING MINE. Great Loss of Life on Russian

Boat. ST. PETERSBURG, October 22.-But few details were received here today of the blowing up of the wooden coasting steamer Varigain, which, as was announced from Vladivostok, struck a floating mine and foundered October 20, with the loss, according to one report, of two hundred lives. The vessel was bound from Vladivostok for Rechitsa, at the head of Ussuri bay, about thirty miles from Vladivostok. She struck the mine when a few miles from Rechitso, at a point less than two miles from the shore. The whole of the stern of the vessel was blown off and she sank immediately, shore. The whole of the stern of the vessel was blown off and she sank immediately. The number of persons saved or the number drowned are not known. The spot where the Variagin struck the mine was far inside the lines of the Russian defenses and at least fifty miles from the nearest point where the Japanese succeeded in scattering mines.

The name name of the Variagin cannot be found on the shipping lists available in St. Petersburg and her ownership has not been established, but it is conjectured that she was a small steamer chartered by a re-tired naval officer, and, in accordance with Russian custom, afterward renamed.

As a coasting steamer she would have few European passengers on board.

Bonds on the Wahesh TOLEDO, Ohio, October 22.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Wabash Railroad Company here today, arrangements were made for an issue of a percent, fifty-year retunding mortgage bonds of the company to an amount of \$200,000,000. The money from the sale of these bonds is

Says He Was Discriminated Against by Bureau Chief.

AN INVESTIGATION ORDERED

Alleged Violation of Intent of Miller Executive Order.

REFERRED TO COMMISSION

Statement by Friends of Prof. Willis L. Moore-Text of President's Letter.

Representations having been made to President Roosevelt several days ago to the effect that Prof. Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau, had violated the intent and purposes of the so-called Miller executive order of September 30, 1903, the President ordered an investigation, it was learned today, which has been concluded, and the papers in the case are said to be in the hands of the civil service commission The Miller order was issued as a result of the dismissal from the government printing office of a bookbinder, W. A. Miller because, it was alleged, he had been suspended from membership in the Bookbinders' union, and had afterward declined to be reinstated in that labor organization. Upon the representation to Public Printer workman he was dismissed from the gov ernment service at the suggestion of the Bookbinders' Union, it is alleged.

The matter at the weather bureau, brought to the attention of the President, and, afterward, of the civil service commis-sioners, presented a different phase of the same question. It was the allegation that Prof. Moore had discriminated in his official capacity as head of the United States weather service against J. S. Cooper, a printer employed at the bureau. It is said that several weeks ago more

than fifty printers were suspended from membership in Columbia Typographical Union because of their declination to pay the amounts that had been assessed against them for the strike fund from which the striking typos are paid a small salary while they are out of employment. Most of those who declined to pay the assessments are employed in the government printing office and its branches. One of the number, it is said, was Mr. Cooper, an employe of the printing department of the weather bureau.

Demurred to Payment.

Several of the weather bureau printers demurred to the payment and they waited upon Prof. Moore who, in a friendly manner, suggested that it was only fair for those printers who held good positions to pay a small per cent of their earnings towards the support of the men who were out of work while contending for the eight hour workday. There were no veiled threats in his advice, it is said by printers who know of the transaction, but being a who know of the transaction, but being a printer himself Mr. Moore talked to them as one craftsman to another in the interest of the general weal of all.

Prof. Moore dismissed the matter from his mind after the interview, his friends de-

clared today, and had not given it any further thought until the complaint was made to the White House. Then it developed that Mr. Cooper had steadfastly declined to pay the assessment ordered by

printers' union.
It also developed that occasion had ariser for the transfer of a printer from the print-ing department of the bureau here to the Moore had selected Mr. Cooper as the man to be transferred. On this, it seems, the allegations against the chief of the weather service were based, alleging discrimination against Cooper because he had declined to

Declined to Discuss Matter.

Prof. Moore declined to discuss the matter when asked about it today, but printers who are familiar with the situation declared that there is not in their opinion any just cause of complaint against the chief of the weather bureau. It was learned that Mr. Cooper was the only available man who is best adapted for the class of or 800 non-union machinists to take the work required at the New Orleans weather station, including the up-to-date process of map printing, with which he is said to

be perfectly familiar.

That his selection for that duty is in no wise a reduction in his official standing and that the pay he will receive there will be equal to that received by the printers at the main office, considering the relative cost of living expenses in the two cities

is contended.

It was pointed out today also that several years ago Mr. Moore accompanied a delega-tion of printers employed in the weather bureau to the office of Secretary of Agriculbureau to the office of secretary of Agriculture Wilson and argued for an increase of their pay, which was granted. It was also stated that ever since the declination of certain members of the printers' union to pay the assessment for the strikers those who have so declined have "insisted upon who have so declined have "insisted upon playing the role of martyr," as a typo expressed it, "whenever their superior officers seek to transfer, reduce or discipline them." That in such cases they at once have reference to the President's letter to certain labor leaders at the time of the Miller transaction, and hold it aloft as a deterrent when any such change in their status is contemplated.

The statement was made this afternoon that Mr. Cooper is still under orders to proceed to New Orleans; that the nearing of the allegations against Prof. Moore will go to the President tomorrow or the next day, and that the result is awaited partments, the union workers and those who have declined to pay the strike as-sessments or who have withdrawn from their labor unions for that or other

Letter of the President. The letter of the President to which

reference has been made was dated September 29 1902, and was as follows: "I thank you and your committee for your courtesy, and I appreciate the op-

portunity to meet with you. It will always be a pleasure to see you or any representatives of your organizations or of your federations as a whole.

"As regards the Miller case, I have little to add to what I have already said. In dealing with it I ask you to remember that I am dealing purely with the relation of the government to its employes. I must govern my actions by the laws of the land, which I am sworn to administer, and which differentiates any case in which the gov-

differentiates any case in which the government of the United States is a party from all other cases whatsoever. These laws are enacted for the benefit of the whole people, and cannot be and must not be construed as permitting discriminations against some of the people. I am President of all the people of the United States without regard to creed, color, birthplace, occupation or social condition.

'My alm is to do equal and exact justice as among them all. In the employment and dismissal of men in the government service, I can no more recognize the fact that a man does or does not belong to a union as being for or against him than I can recognize the fact that he is a Protestant or a Catholic, a Jew or a Gentile, as being for or against him.

'In the communication sent me by various labor organizations protesting against the retention of Miller in the government frinting office, the grounds alleged are twofold: First, that he is a non-union man, second, that he is not personally fit. The question of his personal fitness is one to be settled by the routine of administrative detail, and cannot be allowed to conflict with or to domplicate the larger question of governmental discrimination for or against him of any other man because he is of is not a member of a union. This is the only question now before me for decision, and as to this my decision is final.

Declines to Make Statement.

Declines to Make Statement.

concerning the matter he declined to make any statement as to the investigation. Mr. Robert Cooper, when seen by a Star reporter this afternoon, said: "It will be impossible for me to give any interview pending a determination of the matter under investigation."

STORMS SHOVED BACK

UNPRECEDENTED OCCURENCES IN THE WEATHER WORLD.

The year 1906 has been replete with weather surprises and meteorological freakishness, according to the records of the weather bureau. The latest unprecedented happenings were the forcing backward of two severe tropical storms to the region of their origin. Such was accomplished by high barometers in the north, which stretched out their atmospheric arms, as it were, and literally caused the southern storms to recede in the direction whence they came by pushing them

The recent hurricane which wreaked its fury on the island of Cuba, causing many deaths and much destruction of property, proceeded as far north as the Carolina oast, when it was met by the barometric "high" from the northern latitudes and brought to a halt there. It was feared that It would cause much additional damage on the sea and the coasts before it lost its destructive energy, but the high barometer that was moving southward caught the big blow in its grasp, and after a struggle for supremacy the "high" came out victor and sent the hurricane back to its tropical lair,

Prof. Garriott this afternoon said to s Star reporter that the disturbance was then central over the extreme southern portion of Florida and moving south. It has lost most of its energy, however, the professor explained, and will probably die out as a storm in a short time, as a result of its catch-as-catch-can bout with the northern "high."

Retrograde Movement of Storm

This retrograde movement of a storm of such severity as that which recently devastated parts of Cuba is said by weather officials to be without precedent in the annals of the meteorological service.

As a result of the unusual occurrence in the weather world, forecasting has been a rather difficult proposition for the time being. The present outlook for this city, according to Prof. Garriott, will be cloudy and unsettled conditions for the next two days. When the clearing away of the days. When the clearing away of the clouds begins this vicinity will be visited by colder weather. Reports from the west today show cold and snowy weather pre-vailing at Denver and in the Rocky mountain region.

Prof. Garriott also stated that the storm

of September 26 and 27, which resulted in much damage at Mobile, Pensacola and vicinity, had proceeded as far north as Missouri when it was met by a northern "high" and sent scurrying back to the Gulf of Mexico, making the two unprecedented cidents mentioned

NO CHANGE IN SITUATION.

Why Striking Machinists Declined to Submit to Arbitration.

"There is no change in the situation in the strike of the machinists employed in the shops of the Southern railway system throughout the south, and there is not likely to be any change within the next day or two." was the way a prominent labor leader in the city, who has kept in touch with the efforts to bring about a settlement, summed up the situation for a reporter for The Star this afternoon. The railway officials, it is said, have not yet taken any steps to put non-union men in the shops, and the men who are out on for a resumption of negotiations.

the strike are resting on their oars, hoping That another effort will be made shortly chinists and the Southern officials is con-fidently believed in labor circles in this The machinists in refusing to accept proposition of the Southern officials, that they submit the matters in dispute to a board of arbitrators, felt, it is said, that they were not being fairly treated. It was known to the committee that the boll-er makers had made a demand for an increase of two cents per hour, and the de-mand had been granted to them while the negotiations were pending with the ma-chinists, and the machinists did not think it was exactly right to ask them to submit their claims to arbitration when men in other departments had received the advance asked for without question.

It is stated that the striking machinists are determined not to return to work unless the advance in pay asked for is granted them, and it is believed that the rallway authorities will find it difficult to find 700 place of the strikers. It is stated that there is not that many unemployed skilled machinists in the entire country including ooth union and non-union men.

# REGARDED AS DANGEROUS.

Inspector Ashford Condemns a Partition in Eastern High School.

As the result of an inspection made at the Eastern High School with a view to constructing the proper safeguards in case of fire, Building Inspector Ashford recommended to the Commissioners today that a partition which has been placed across the north end of the second-floor corridor should be removed, as he regards it

as dangerous. It is a tongue-and-groove partition, about eight feet high, and was put up without the approval of the inspector of buildings. It cuts off the north door of the class room, and it does not leave suf-ficient means of escape in case of a fire. Inspector Ashford said today: "In all of our school buildings there are at least two doorways from each class room, each mend that this partition be removed so that two doorways can be opened."

Col. Biddle, the Engineer Commissioner, red, moved a reference of the matter to the board of education, that the Commission-ers may obtain further information. No will be taken until the board heard from.

# Funeral of Father Hollohan.

Funeral services over the remains of Rev. Michael J. Hollohan, S. J., of Georgetown University, who died last Friday at the university infirmary, were held this morning at 8:15 o'clock in Dahlgren Chapel. Rev. Dr. David Hillhouse Buel, S. J., president of Georgetown University, was the celabrant of a solemn mass of requien Both the faculty and students were in attendance, out of respect to an ecclesiastic who for the past thirty years has devoted his life to education. Father Hollohan was a Washingtonian, the son of John Hollo-han, a deputy United States marshal at the city hall.

There was no sermon, and after the mass

was concluded a procession of clergy, stu-dents and relatives and friends of the deceased prelate, wended its way to the little cemetery in the university. Brothers of the Society of Jesus were pallbearers.

Grand Jury Reports Indictments. The grand fury today returned the followindictments. Walter Snowden embezzlement Daniel Feeley, housebreaking and larceny.

William Brooks, embezzlement. Ashby Cooper, receiving stolen property. Henry Divers and John Reagan, housereaking and larceny. Edward Hopkins, housebreaking and lar

Henry Carrow, grand larceny.
The jury ignored the charge of house-breaking against William Brown, the embezzlement charge against John Richardson, and the charge of grand larceny brought against Henry Schread and Robert Fulton. nry Carrow, grand larceny.

Cable cars yesterday morning ceased to operate in Chicago, electric trolley cars of the latest type taking the places of the antiquated cars drawn by underground steel ropes. Nineteen years ago the street railway company operating cars on the north side of Chicago installed the cable system of car propulsion, and the motive power reserved his statement.

The jury rendered a verdict, holding Geoff | bonds.

To be used to retire existing mortgage | When Civil Service Commissioner Cooley | was at that time the most modern reserved his statement.

When Civil Service Commissioner Cooley | was at that time the most modern reserved his statement.

Speeches to Be Made by Secretary Taft.

FOR CLEMENCY

Further Appeal on Behalf of Adams

and Sawyer.

MR. SHAW WITH PRESIDENT

Had Conference Last Night on Subject of Currency Reform-Went to New York at Midnight.

Secretary Taft, who was at the White

House today in conference with the President, said that his itinerary of speeches for the congressional campaign was not fully arranged, but that he thought he would speak in Lancaster, Logan and Cleveland, Ohio. He said that he had been in correspondence with Representative Sherman, chairman of the republican congressional committee, and with Representative Burton and Senator Dick of Ohio, as to the speeches he would make in that state. The Secretary thinks, if there is no change in his itinerary, that he will speak at Lancaster and Logan Monday of next week, and at Cleveland Saturday night of this week. From Ohio he will go on to the west for several speeches. He will go as far west as Idaho, where the republicans are having a red hot fight, the opposition being led by Senator Dubois. The Mormon question is mixed up in the fight, Senator Dubois and the democrats making charges that Idaho is dominated by bishops of the Mormon church by reason of the large Mormon vote

On his way to Idaho Secretary Taft will probably make a speech in "Uncle Joe" Cannon's district, as an evidence of his esteem for the venerable Speaker. The republican managers declare there is no danger in the Cannon district, but the fact that Secretary Taft proposes to speak there would indicate that the uneasiness has not wholly subsided. On Friday night of this week Secretary Taft will speak in Baltimore, his object be-

fart will speak in Baltimore, his object being to help several republican nominees for Congress in that city.

The speech Secretary Taft will make in Lancaster, Ohio, will be to aid Albert Douglass, who defeated Representative Grosvenor for the republican nomination for Congress. for Congress. Douglass, after defeating the noted Grosvenor proceeded to make a number of bad mistakes and say some un-wise things. His district is in a turmoil, with the result that there is fear that he

will be defeated.

By going to Ohio under the auspices of the republican congressional committee, the Secretary of War avoids the charge of showing favoritism for either the Dick-Foraker faction or the Burton faction in Ohio politics.

Asking for Clemency.

A further appeal for clemency for Arthur Adams and Robert Sawyer was made at the White House today by Rev. Dr. H. H. Parker of Fredericksburg, Va., and Rev. James Carmichael of Wilmington, N. C. Adams and Sawyer are negroes who are to die for murder and mutlny on the high seas. The President several days ago declined to interfere with the sentence of death, but this decision seems to have acted in the direction of stirring up further acted in the direction of stirring up further the Agricultural Department to see the efforts. Sawyer and Adams were convicted Secretary and found Mr. Wilson reading a of slaughtering the centain, mate, steward and engineer of the steamer Berwind, which sailed from Philadelphia for a West Indian port in October of last year. return the murders were committed, the four survivors, all negro sallors, taking to a boat. When they were picked up Adams and Sawyer reported that the murders had been committed by a negro named Scott, who had murdered one of those on the full of starch boat after the steamer had been left to makes alcohol. the mercy of the seas. Scott partly con-fessed and was later hanged in North Carolina. Adams and Sawyer were also convict-ed of complicity and are under sentence to die November 1 in Wilmington. The Rev. Messrs. Parker and Carmichael went from the White House to the Department of Justice. The President did not give them

much hope.

The President shook hands with several hundred veterans of the civil war at noon today. They were members of New York and Brooklyn regiments who have been to Manassas to dedicate some monuments on that battlefield.

The Standard Oil Trial.

John J. Sullivan United States attorney at Cleveland, Ohio, who was present at the Standard Oil trials at Findlay, as a spectator for the government, called on the President today and had a brief chat with him. After giving his views to the President he went to the Department of Justice for a conference with the Attorney General. Mr. Sullivan is said to have gathered some valuable "tips" for the government during the trial, and this will be added to the collection of other information in possession of Attorney General Moody, who was in conference with the President later in

Senator McEnery of Louislana called on the President today and paid his respects. Representatives Dunwell of New York and Sibley of Pennsylvania were among the

Thanks From Gov. Broward. President Roosevelt has received the following telegram from Gov. Broward of

Florida: "LEESBURG, Fla., October 21, 1906. "I express to you the sincere thanks of the people of Florida for your expression of sympathy and sincerely thank you for the offer of national aid in any practicable of the sincere thanks of the course of the co offer of national aid in any practicable way. Will advise you further after investigating matters. N. D. BROWARD,

Secretary Shaw With President. Secretary Shaw spent several hours with the President last night, going over the political situation in various states, and likewise talking over treasury and currency conditions. Mr. Shaw left the city at midnight and is understood to be in New York today looking into financial matters, with

yiew to ascertaining whether it is neces-sary for him to furnish any relief to the ney market at this time. money market at this time.

The principal subject discussed at the conference was that of currency reform. The President will treat the subject in his coming message to Congress, as heretofore stated in The Star, and it is understood that he thinks Congress ought to work upon the subject at the next session.

Secretary Root said today that he would make one speech in the New York cam-paign. That would be in Utica, November 1.

TOKIO PAPERS HOSTILE. Resent Exclusion of Japanese From

California Schools.

The State Department received dispatches today from the U.S. Embassy in Tokio, quoting extracts from Tokio newspapers showing the hostile attitude toward this country taken by several newspapers as a result of the exclusion of Japanese children from California public schools. No comment was made at the State Department concerning the dispatches.

APPREHENSION OF SILVIERA. Extradition to Cuba Depends on Venezuela's Courtesy. The United States government can take

steps to bring about the extradition of Silviera, Cuban banker wanted in Havana, and now said to be in Caracas, Venezuela. There is no extradition treaty between the republic of Cuba and Venezuela. The United States cannot interfere in any way in the case, according to State Department government to Cube are not such as to call it square."

justify American participation in any movement to have Silviera extradited. Consequently Governor Magoon of Cuba may a President Castro of Venezuela to permit Silviera to be taken by Cuban authorities, but the outcome is dependent entirely upon the courtesy and good will of President

THE FIRE BOAT "FIREFIGHTER." Chief Belt to Practice His Force in Alexandria.

To perfect the methods of fire protection along the river front and that part of the District along the east bank of the Potomac river to the District line. Fire Chief Belt has arranged to take the fire boat "Firefighter" to Alexandria next Thursday and to determine just what can be done with the various apparatus on this boat. He intends to distribute about 1,500 feet

as well as use all the monitor hose on the fire boat. With the prospect of a number of big factories and warehouses being erected in the District, as the outcome of the present boom, Chief Belt deemed it a wise move to turn his attention to the river front and along the Potomac, as it will be in such localities that any new enterprises.

of hose through the streets of Alexandria

in such localities that any new enterprises will most likely settle. His object in using Alexandria as the scene of his practice, the chief explained, is that he wants to see his fireboat and crew work under the most unfamiliar conditions, and by using Alexandria he can determine upon the true worth of his river firefighters and their weak points at the same time.

WOMAN'S MEETING.

Missionary Societies of Presbyterian Synod to Convene.

The Woman's Synodical Missionary Societies of the Synod of Baltimore, which comprises the three presbyteries of Baltimore, Washington and Newcastle, have arranged to commence their work in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, 13th and Fairmont streets, tomorrow at 9:30 a.m. with an hour of praper. Executive sessions will be held at 10:30 a.m. and 2 p.m., and luncheon will be served to officers and outof-town delegates. The afternoon session

vill be an open one. Tuesday evening a conference and rally for young people will be held in New York Avenue Presbyterian Church under the leadership of the young people's secreta-ries, Mrs. D. E. Wiber and Miss Maud

In the Church of the Covenant on Wednesday the annual meeting of the home and foreign societies will be held, beginning with a union praise and prayer service at 9:30 a.m. Mrs. Boole and Miss May White, who are connected with the wom-an's board of home missions, will speak at the home session in the morning. Mrs. Chas. Newbold Thorpe, the president of the woman's foreign board in Philadelphia, will make the principal address of

afternoon. A popular meeting will be held Wednes-day at 8 p.m. in Gunton-Temple Memorial Church, when Dr. A. W. Halsey of New York, well known as a traveler in and writer on Africa, will speak.

THE ALCOHOL POTATO.

A New Species of Tuber for the Agriculture Department. Way up north beyond the arctic circle Prof. Hansen, in charge of the agricultural experiment station of South Dakota and for the time being a special agent of the

mean a king vegetable on the farm list of the United States, cheap light, heat and power for almost every purpose and an-other industry for the census office to take stock of every year. That's what Secretary of Agriculture Wilson believes, anyhow.

This afternoon a Star reporter called at

Agricultural Department, is working hard

on a proposition that will, in all probability,

letter from Prof. Hansen, dated from wa up yonder in the ice belt, telling of potaoes and again potatoes.

Most of the varieties that Prof. Nansen is going to bring aback to the United States with him are of the "stock" kind, that is, raised for stock feeding by the folks who live where corn and such like couldn't pos-

full of starch. Starch makes sugar. Sugar That's all there is to it except that one acre of these big starchy potatoes will make more alcohol than three of four acres of almost any other sort of thing

sibly thrive. These big stock potatoes are

that grows.
That's why Prof. Hansen wrote in such an encouraging vein.

That's why Secretary Wilson is enthusi-That's why it's a case of hail! the alco-

ol potato, protege of the denaturea alcohol act.

DR. CRAPSEY'S CASE. His Obligations as a Clergyman of His Church.

From the New York Times Mr. Shepard gives us the interesting avowal that his personal view of the resurrection and the immaculate conception coincides with that of his client. Very well. Mr. Shepard has a perfect right not only to hold that view, which Dr. Crapsey also has, but to prociaim it, and of this right Dr. Ciarsey has deprived himself. Being a priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Dr. Crapsey has made certain subscriptions not to do precisely the things which it is not denied that he has been doing. Whether one takes the ground that a subscriber must "un'eignedly believe" all that he has subscribed, or only that his subscriptions to the creeds, like his subscriptions to the thirty-nine articles, according to some the-ologians, mean that he is not to "preach against" them: in either case it is clear that Dr Crapsey has violated the obliga-tions, not only implied, but express, of a clergyman of his church.

is a question of good order and ecclesiastical discipline. It is also a question of good-faith. If Dr. Crapsey's individual views upon the resurrection and the immaculate conception were at variance with the views which he had subscribed, and if the promuigation of his views seemed to him more important than his priesthood, nothing was simpler than for him to regain his liberty by surrendering his priest-hood. In that event he would have been as free as his counsel to "take the stump" against the immaculate conception and the resurrection. But as a priest of the Protes-tant Episcopal Church he has clearly de-

These obvious considerations it is the more needful to restate because the Protestant Episcopal Church is as far as tant Episcopal Church is as far as possible from being a heresy-hunting body. Doubtless it has its due proportion of busybodies, but they are much discountenanced. So long as a clergymen makes a decent pretense of conformity to its doctrine and discipline he is in no danger of being disturbed. In fact, he is seldom carraigned before an ecclesiastical tribunal arraigned before an ecclesiastical tribunal until he has courted and challenged the araignment. This, it seems, Mr. Shepard's client has persistently done until it be-

Waggaman Trustee Files Suit.

of the late Thomas E. Waggaman, today filed a suit in equity against the heirs of the late Daniel B. Clarke, the father of Mr. Waggaman's second wife, to set aside a deed of trust made by Mr. Waggaman to Dr. Clarke securing \$75,000 on the office property, 917 F street, and the residence of Mr. Waggaman at 3300 O street. The trustee asks that a receiver be appointed to take possession of the properties pending a disposition of the case. Attorneys Samuel Maddox, H. P. Gatley, J. J. Darlington and William F. Mattingly represent the trustee.

Artist (in country)-"How much do I have to pay you for this glass of milk?" Farmer-"Oh, it's not worth mentioning. aint a landscape for me, and we'll

prived himself of that freedom.

came imperative for the church, as a mat-ter of corporate self-respect, to call him

A. Rozier Dulany, trustee in bankruptcy

Neither Worth Much. slated for Tales From Fliegende Blatter.